

The Daily Gazette
published every evening except Sunday,
by
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
in LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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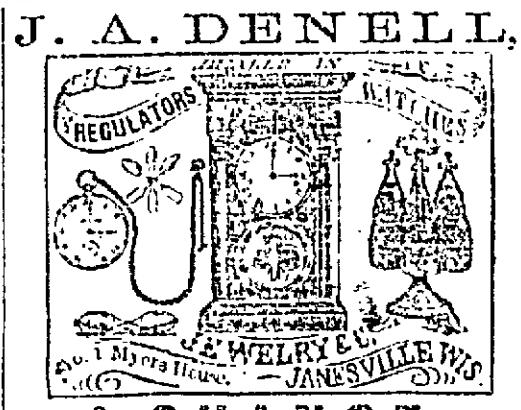
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PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,
West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

DAILY GAZETTE.



The NATION'S Right to PUNISH the
REBELS AS CRIMINALS and
PUNISH ENEMIES.

The following is a synopsis of a speech
delivered by Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts,
in the Senate of the United States, May
19th, 1862—

Mr. Sumner said—If I can simplify this
discussion, I shall feel I have done something
towards establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention,
I shall try to open the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the
points in issue. There is a saying, often
repeated by statesmen and often recorded
by publicists, which embodies the direct object
of the war which we are now unhappily
compelled to wage—an object, sometimes
known as the "war to end all wars."—
These rights of war may be wielded by Congress,
but it must be while war is pending.
When war is over then will come the time
for penal statutes.

(1.) Rights against the enemy's property
within our territorial jurisdiction, and (2)
against enemy's property beyond our jurisdiction.
The case of Brown, in the su-
preme court of the United States, estab-
lishes the power of Congress to confiscate
all enemy's property within our jurisdiction.
The law of nations all public property
of an enemy, land or money, is liable to
seizure, while the property of private citizens
is exempted; but the reason of this
exemption clearly is, that in an international
war the government alone is responsible,
for private persons are not free to
choose; whereas, in the present war every
rebel has chosen his part, and has assumed
all the responsibilities of making himself an
enemy. The rebel cannot claim any
exception. He is as much liable as the
government in an international war, as
is any other person.

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discussion, I shall feel I have done something
towards establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention,
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[To be concluded.]

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Myers' New Block.

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JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

NUMBER 61.

The Daily Gazette
published every evening except Sunday,
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in Janesville Block, Main Street.

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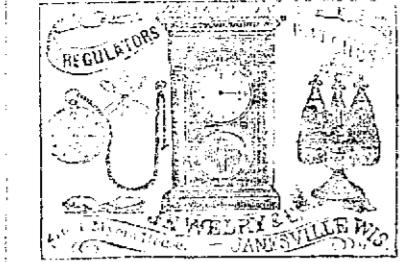
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PEOPLES DRUG STORE,
West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

DAILY GAZETTE.



The NATION'S RIGHTE TO PUNISH THE
REBELS AS CRIMINALS AND
POTENTIAL ENEMIES.

The following is a synopsis of a speech delivered by Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, in the Senate of the United States, May 19th, 1862:—

Mr. Sumner said—If I can simplify this discussion, I shall feel I have done something towards establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention, I shall try to open the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the points in issue. There is a saying, often repeated by statesmen and often recorded by publicists, which embodies the direct object of the war which we are now unhappy compelled to wage—an object, sometimes evoked in European wars, and more than once made a watchword in our own country—“Indemnity for the past, and security for the future.” Such should be our comprehensive aim—not more, nor less. Without indemnity for the past, this war will have been waged in vain. Treasure and blood will have been lavished in vain. But indemnity and security are both means to an end; and that end is the national unity and the Constitution of the United States. It is not enough if we preserve the Constitution at the expense of the national unity. Nor is it enough if we enforce the national unity at the expense of the Constitution. Both must be maintained. Both will be maintained if we do not fail to take counsel of that prudent courage which is never so much needed as at a moment like the present. Two things we seek as means to an end: indemnity for the past and security for the future. Two things we seek as the end itself: national unity under the constitution of the United States. Whatever may be the doubts of senators or their fine-sounding constitutional theories, nobody can question that we are in the midst of a *de facto* rebellion, and in the midst of a *de facto* war. We are in the midst of each and both.

So far has the displacement of the national government progressed, that, at this moment, throughout this whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the United States, but all are pretending to act under the newly-established usurpation. Instead of the oath to support the constitution of the United States, required of all officials by the constitution, another oath has been substituted, to support the constitution of the confederacy; and thus the rebellion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemn sanctions in point of fact, throughout this territory. The national government has been ousted, while the old state governments have ceased to exist, helpless now from rebel hands. Call it treason, if you will, or suspend its estimation, or disbelieve it, such is the plain and palpable fact. If all this be not rebellion, complete in triumphant treason then is rebellion nothing but a name.

The same persons now arrayed in war against the government of the United States are unquestionably enemies, exposed to all the incidents of war, with its penalties, seizures, contributions, confiscations, captures and prizes. They are enemies, because their combination has assumed the part and proportions of war.

Therefore, Sir, in determining our course, we may banish all questions of power. The power is ample and intangible, being regulated in the one case by the constitution and in the other case by the rights of war. If we treat them as rebels then we are under the restraint of the constitution. If we treat them as enemies then we have all the latitude sanctioned by the rights of war.

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After establishing in reason and authority the existence of the two sources of power, Mr. Sumner proceeded to consider, first, the rights against criminals, founded on sovereignty, with their limitation under our constitution; and, secondly, the rights against enemies, founded on war, which are absolutely without constitutional limitation.

Under the first head, he passed in review the various limitations of the constitution, saying that he should not be less sensitive than any other senator with regard to any unconstitutional proposition. Show him that any proposition is without support in the constitution, or that it offends against any of its safeguards, and it could not receive his vote. 1. Congress has no power over slaves in the states; but this cannot interfere with taking slaves as a penalty for crime. 2. There must be no *ex post facto* law. 3. No bill of attainder. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 5. In all criminal proceedings, the accused has a right to a public trial by jury of state and district where the crime was committed. 6. No attainder of treason except during the life of the person attained.

Under the second head, he passed in review the various limitations of the rights of war, according to the principles of international law, the element of force being the only difference between the two. He claimed the right to treat with confidence the rebels, without fear of reprisals, and with a full sense of the responsibility of his acts.

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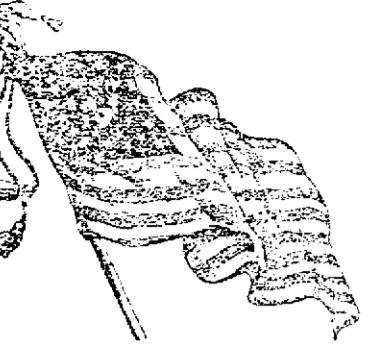
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Wherebeneath the foe but falls before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From the Armies.

Nothing later is known of what Halleck is doing. Gen. McClellan's army is within five miles of Richmond. Gen. Banks is safely across the Potomac, in Washington is declared to be in danger, and the whole country is expected to volunteer to defend it. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have set the example.

Important from Banks' Department.

The news is bad from the Shenandoah valley. The enemy have defeated a Maryland regiment at Front Royal, and their three generals, Jackson, Johnson and Ewell have united their forces and driven Gen. Banks and his army out of the valley and across the Potomac, at Williamsport, into Maryland. Banks is said to have had only 4,000 troops left under his command, the remainder having been taken from him to reinforce McDowell to supply the place of those detached from the latter's command to join McClellan. Yet the friends of the latter were not satisfied, but wanted *all* the troops in the department sent to Yorktown.

The enemy is in large force in the Shenandoah valley, and fears are entertained for the safety of Baltimore and Washington. All the sacrifices of life and money to obtain possession of the valley of Winchester have been thrown away, and the whole work is to be done over again. The information from contrabands, a week ago, was to the effect that the enemy had withdrawn from the region of Fredericksburg and left for the westward northwest. What was McDowell doing that he did not follow? Why stay at Fredericksburg, doing nothing?

The Result of Conciliating Rebels.

The secessionists at Baltimore, when they heard of the reverse of the federal troops in the Shenandoah valley, commenced a riot to aid by confusion and terror the advance of the rebel troops. There are the people whom the government has conciliated and petted ever since the rebellion commenced. Great care has been taken that they should not be "irritated" by coercive measures, and behold the reward. They are just as ready to assassinate Union men as they were in April, 1861. And this is the kind of people, all over the country, whose feelings and whose "rights" have been so tenderly dealt with by the administration and most of the generals of our armies. The result is just what has been anticipated by those who were in favor of a "vigorous policy" from the beginning. All is not lost yet, if that weak policy shall be promptly abandoned; but if it is not, there is not a particle of use in waging the war another week.

CANAL STEAMERS.—One of the new naval steamers, built to run between Rome and New York in connection with the Rome and Waterbury railroad, passed Syracuse on Sunday forenoon, on the way from Ogdensburg, where she was constructed, to New York, with a cargo of 180 tons of wheat and pork. The vessel is named Piermont, and is one of nine or ten soon to be in service for the same owners.

THE COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. Cutbush, Butler, named for collector of the port of New Orleans, is a native of Kentucky, but for 20 years has been a resident and merchant in New Orleans. He is a brother of Alexander Butler, of the New Orleans Picayune, and married a daughter of Mauleau White, being himself a partner in the firm of Mauleau White & Co. He has been from the first note of rebellion loyal and true to the Union. He kept the old flag flying upon his house long after secession was rampant in the city, and until compelled to allow it taken down. Determined still to dignify his sentiments as a loyal son of Kentucky, he caused the arms of Kentucky, with their significant motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," to be displayed conspicuously upon the walls of his residence. Regard for his personal safety compelled him at length to leave the city, and for his Union principles he became a refugee. He will return to New Orleans clothed with authority from the government, to which his fidelity has been thus proved, and will be welcomed by not a few there, who, while treason held the sway, were obliged to be silent when the utterance of their sentiments jeopardized their property and lives.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn, straight-backed, and most exemplary deacon submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance in the parish.

"Are you sure, deacon?" asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?"

He said he believed he had done so; but if any had been omitted, the omission could be easily corrected.

VERSATILITY OF THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—A contemporary says they can repair locomotives, print and edit newspapers, frame saw-mills, build plank roads, cut out channels for a river, transport steamers by land, and write graphic letters and articles for the Atlantic, and a variety of other things, too numerous to mention; but they can't cook.

The grand jury at Galena, after a three days' session, failed to find a bill of indictment against anybody. The case is without a precedent in that region.

General more anxious to return loyal fugitive slaves to rebel masters, than to win victories, make up in hatred of abolitionists what they lack in hatred of traitors.

Greatly more anxious to return loyal fugitive slaves to rebel masters, than to win victories, make up in hatred of abolitionists what they lack in hatred of traitors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Oconomowoc Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

MADISON, May 24.

Gov. Salomon has, to-day, issued a proclamation calling for another regiment of infantry. Persons who can recruit companies or parts of companies in the shortest possible time are invited to apply for recruiting appointments, as the time allowed for the organization is short. In many respects, particularly as to pay of officers, this new regiment, (the 20th) will be a desirable one, and it will be thoroughly equipped.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

American's Fort Monroe correspondence. It is estimated that there are not in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the force with which Gen. Hunter left Norfolk, who have come in and are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, who did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in, to-day, says there must be nearly 1,000 scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army. The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow morning, and the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old navy station. The walls of the navy yard buildings are in a solid condition and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up with the intention of being moved, but the rapid action of Gen. Wool prevented the removal. Numerous wrecks sank in the harbor and river by the rebels are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked Merrimac. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Dispatches received by the war department state that Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester, this morning, and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The enemy is reported in large force. It is reported that the rebel force has left Richmond, and moved north to take the offensive.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

It is reported that Burnsides has taken Raleigh, N. C.

The secessionists in Baltimore have been exulting over the reported defeat and death of Col. Kenly. The announcement that Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause. Great excitement in the city; two have been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say—"you have your way now, but we will have ours soon." Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which suffered most belonged to Baltimore. Many arrests have been made by the police.

130 P. M.—The mob attempted to hang a man in Monument Square, but was prevented by the police.

5:10 P. M.—The crowd increases this P. M. Several people were chased and knocked down. After arrests by the police the crowd thinned; all now quiet.

MOSCOW, May 25.

From army correspondence of the Associated Press.

The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New Bridge by our artillery, yesterday was followed, to-day, by a reconnaissance composed of the 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and a squad of the 2d cavalry. Thirty men of the 4th Michigan succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana and a brigade of the enemy, and attacked them unexpectedly, killing about 60, wounding 15 and capturing 31. We lost one killed, one mortally wounded and six slightly wounded.

To-day, Stoneman's brigade, together with Davidson's, advanced from New Bridge up the Chickahominy to Ellision's Mill on Bull Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of rebels with nine pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The rebels have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which suffered most belonged to Baltimore. Many arrests have been made by the police.

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5:10 P. M.—The crowd increases this P. M. Several people were chased and knocked down. After arrests by the police the crowd thinned; all now quiet.

OWNING UP.—The Rebels Do It.

Why the reporting of a battle by telegraph, by letter, or by word of mouth, should deprive a man of every particle of common sense, or every spark of principle, we know not; but the fact is so. A battle is no sooner begun than we are notified by a "reliable" dispatch that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured." This we heard in regard to Donelson, Elkton, Shiloh, and nearly every battle that has been fought. It has been claimed that the people of the north are liars, and that we of the south are truthful. This is a *delusion*. We are fast learning to tell as many lies as big lies, as foolish and self-conceited as the Yankees. Everybody knows that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured" means that the confederates will be defeated next day. But why choose a preposterous falsehood to convey disagreeable truth? Why not say "the advantage is all on our side, but the battle is not decided yet; the enemy's reinforcements may come up." Or, when the stories of passengers are given, why not sift them, rigidly rejecting all that savors of the least doubt, and reporting only what is well authenticated? Why raise false hope and false joy in the people?

Another piece of stupidity on the part of our newspaper and telegraph men is the indiscriminate pulling of this or that general. Endless ridicule has been heaped upon Mr. Davis by comparing him to Washington; and we have been pained to see Mr. Breckinridge victimized by dispatches from the battle of Shiloh. Hindman had his leg shot off, but this is a small matter when we consider that Breckinridge "won immortal honor" by having everyone of his clothes shot away," his "horse riddled," and even "his but swept down!" notwithstanding which (the frightful deprivation of his hat) he fought undismayed. We mean no disrespect to Breckinridge; quite the contrary. We are only angry that his friends should permit the reporters to make out such a jackassical figure in history.

Unless we can go back to the old habit of telling the truth and using moderate language, quit "shaking Savannah with an earthquake" from a fort that surrendered without a man being wounded, and cease to imitate the bombastic and ridiculous Echoes of the Mexicans and Chinese, we had better shut up the telegraph offices and suppress the newspapers. Let us show to the world that we are southerners—lovers of truth, and of plain honest speech, or else let us go back to the Yankee, we so much resemble. The country is sick of the inefable nonsense of the knaves and fools who pretend to report our battles.

THE TOMB OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON DISINTERRED.—The vandals who the rebels have everywhere displayed, throughout the war, would not warrant us in any event or under any circumstances, excepting them to stay their ruthless hands; but if there was one spot on the face of this green earth one could expect them to hold sacred, it would surely be the grave of the woman that gave Washington to the world.

But the monument above it they have used for target practice, and the plain white shaft, on whose base is inscribed, "Mary, the Mother of Washington," a name that should deter any from approaching it save with uncovered head—was shattered with leaden balls, and defaced with the rudely carved names of rebel renegades.—*Fredericksburg, Cor. 11, Times.*

Gen. Neely's brigade is encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain the way they had to engage the rebel General Stewart's brigade. Our loss is 2 killed and 6 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 50.

Contrabands from Richmond say the inhabitants are leaving for Danville. All capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain.

HEADQUARTERS, Martinsburg, May 25.—P. M.

Gen. Neely's brigade is encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain the way they had to engage the rebel General Stewart's brigade. Our loss is 2 killed and 6 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 50.

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Cephalic Pills Cure Headache! Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They will fully fill in nervous Nerves and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a corrective, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have proven and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry O. Spalding on each box.

Given by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY O. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth.

These are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAYFIELD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:
I wish to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal benefit from them.

Your very Obedient Servt,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPENCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.,
January 13, 1861.
H. O. SPALDING, Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONSE.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLS VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.
Dear Sir:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by the use of your Pills.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REINHOLDSCHE, FRANKLIN Co., Ohio,
January 9, 1861.
HENRY O. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.
Dear Sir:
Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills" send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Miller, Reinholsche, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache at once.

Truly yours,
W. G. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Convulsions, and received the same, and they had an good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail, a box to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, also cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk,

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases,

with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SAVE THE PIRATES!

ECONOMY!

DISPATCH!

"A Bunch in Time SAVES Nine."—*Co.*

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A bunch accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Advertiser,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, it is necessary to call your attention to the fact that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapped all others are swindling

swindlers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

Spa~~h~~le P~~h~~ills CURE Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All Kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Nervous Headache may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack immediate relief and entire subsidence will be obtained.

These pills are in every way equal to the best and most efficacious nostrums for Nervous and Headache, to which females are subject.

They are equally useful on the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Convalescent Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Remedy, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

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MR. SPALDING, Esq.,

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dozen boxes.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I have given a few of the first box I got you.

Send the Pills by mail, and I will pay you for them.

Yours truly,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HARVEYFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

SPENCE CREEK (HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.)

January 18, 1861.

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. I send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

PELLE VENON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.,

London, England.

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe SICK Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, and your brother

W. B. WILBER.

PELLE VENON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

W. B. WILBER.

Ypsilanti, Mich.

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From the Examiner, St. Cloud, Minn.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

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